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ABSTRACT

The two purposes for this workshop are: (1) to provide basic foundations for the future planning and growth of library services for patients and residents in institutions of the Department of Mental Health and for all citizens of Illinois having mental health problems; and (2) to encourage cooperation and understanding between public librarians and librarians for patients and residents in institutions of the Department of Mental Health. The report contains: A general summary of the workshop; a summary of the sessions with Clara Lucioli -- the head of the Hospital and Institutions Department of the Cleveland Public Library; reports from the discussion groups; the schedule and list of participants; and a list of resource materials given to the participants. (Author/NH)

LIBRARY SERVICES

ED 058894

SUMMARY

FIRST JOINT WORKSHOP FOR COMMUNITY PUBLIC LIBRARIANS AND LIBRARIANS SERVING PATIENTS AT ILLINOIS MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

"IMPROVING LIBRARY SERVICES FOR THOSE WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS"

August 31 - September 1, 1966

held at the

Activity Therapy Services Training School
Manteno State Hospital
Manteno, Illinois

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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PURPOSES

To provide basic foundations for the future planning and growth of library services for patients and residents in institutions of the Department of Mental Health and for all citizens of Illinois having mental health problems.

To encourage cooperation and understanding between public librarians and librarians for patients and residents in institutions of the Department of Mental Health.

SPONSORSHIP

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LI 003 397

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Springfield, Ill. 62706

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP

On August 31 and September 1, 1966, the Illinois State Library and the Illinois Department of Mental Health jointly sponsored a workshop which may be the first of its kind, nationally or even internationally. Thirty-four people connected with library services in the community and in state institutions met for two days to discuss improvement of services through increased cooperation and understanding. Miss Mary MacDonald, Chief, Research and Reference Section, Illinois State Library, Mr. Thomas J. Clark, Chief, Activity Therapy Services, Department of Mental Health and Miss Lucy F. Fairbank, Assistant Chief, Activity Therapy Services, Department of Mental Health, served as the planning and coordinating committee.

Keynote Speaker

Dr. Robert Lipgar, consultant in group therapy at Manteno State Hospital and for the Chicago South Zone, was the keynote speaker Wednesday afternoon. He outlined the role of the librarian as a helping person in mental health treatment and rehabilitation, using illustrations from literature to show the universality of mental problems and what books can mean to people.

Sessions on Institution and Community Libraries

During the entire workshop, Miss Clara Lucioli, the head of the Hospital and Institutions Department of the Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, acted as the resource person on institution and public libraries. Describing the librarian as one who strives to help the total institutional program, she gave much useful information on resources, programs, and yardsticks for evaluation. "The atmosphere of the library", said Miss Lucioli, "must be geared to individual needs, and each person must feel that he is necessary and important in the library, whether or not he is a reader".

Sessions with Miss Lucioli are summarized immediately after this General Summary.

The Federal "Library Services and Construction Act"

Miss Mary MacDonald of the Illinois State Library, described to the group the new Library Services and Construction Act passed in July. (a description of the Act may be found in Illinois Libraries, p. 566-8, Vol. 48, No. 7, September, 1966. Copies of the Act have been sent to the Activity Program Supervisor of each institution.)

Funds have not yet been appropriated by Congress to implement the Act, but when they become available there will be, under Title IV A, federal matching grants for library services to patients at state institutions, administered through the State Library. These funds will be for new and supplemental services, and usually preference is given to creative ideas for library service. It is important that all institution libraries begin now to:

(1) Establish records of all expenditures for the year 1966: salaries, equipment, books, supplies, etc., regardless of whether these are from tax funds, Mental Health funds, Amusement Funds or donations. (note that institutions are moving toward "program oriented budgeting". Under this, the library may be described as a "service" in the central program of the Activity Therapy Services.)

(2) Read the act, especially Titles III and IV, A and B. Begin thinking of ideas to submit as projects for new services should the money become available. It cannot be used for construction. Appropriations for all services in the past must be continued if a grant is given.

Miss MacDonald stated that as further information becomes available, it will be shared promptly with the Department of Mental Health. As an example of new budgeting, it was reported that the New York State Library has published a report on its Institution Library Plan. The New York Department of Mental Hygiene now, for all institutions, spends $52,000 a year (books and equipment) and $246,000 (salaries).

Zonal Discussions on Plans for Cooperative Interaction

Important in implementing the workshop program were the discussion periods by zones where public librarians and institution librarians exchanged ideas about how services can be improved. As a result of these, on Thursday afternoon, all groups reported specific plans for future cooperative relationships on the local level. These included such items as visiting each others' libraries; providing technical and advisory services for institution libraries by public librarians; consultative services by institutions for community librarians in relation to understanding people with mental health problems; attending each others' training and professional meetings; and providing follow-up services for discharged patients or retarded residents.

The reports of the discussion groups will be found following the summary of the sessions with Miss Lucioli.

Future Workshops

At the final session, the group recommended that future workshops be held which would involve more public librarians, since this meeting had proved so helpful to all concerned. It was suggested that another conference be held in about six months.

Materials

All participants received a packet of information on library services in institutions. Any hospital not represented at the meeting may write for these pamphlets to Miss Mary MacDonald, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois 62704.

Illinois Library Association

Mr. Jack Chitwood, President of the Illinois Library Association and one of the workshop participants, invited all present to attend the Annual meeting and to join the organization.

SESSIONS WITH CLARA LUCIOLI

Organization of This Summary

Miss Lucioli and the group spent about five hours together discussing various aspects of institution librarianship. The record of a successful workshop always seems like a cold document in comparison of the real experience. Since a summary can, in no way, recreate the workshop itself, the editor is taking the liberty of arranging materials by topics, so that they will be available for easy reference.

The topics in general are those taken up by Miss Lucioli in one of the sessions for her presentations. Some of these were discussed at later sessions, certain of the ideas being contributed by group members. A few of the headings grew out of questions from the audience and discussion of these.

The Field of Institution Librarianship

In her opening statement, Miss Lucioli said that she knows of no other meeting which has brought together persons from public and institutional libraries as well as State referral agencies to discuss service to those with mental health problems.

The institution library field needs stability to survive, said Miss Lucioli. Health is now considered everyone's right, and hospitals are becoming less isolated. Hospital library services must be an integral part of the total, giving services to all and reaching the patient wherever he is, with whatever materials fit his needs.

The hospital librarian has a special value to the patient because he is a permissive person who offers services but does not force them upon the patient. The institution library, like the public library, is thought of as having status and giving pleasure. Fritz Redl characterized the librarian at the National Institute of Mental Health as a "benign guardian of social treasures". He said that the library had a "clean, uncontaminated atmosphere" which was very helpful to a group of seriously disturbed boys. (See "The Case of the Furious Children" (Top of the News, A. L. A. October, 1960.) Because of these associations, the library can also help in preparation for return to the community and can be a place in which there is privacy and a chance to escape for a time from ordinary stresses.

Cleveland Public Library Services for Those with Special Needs

Since 1925 the Cleveland Public Library has had a special service for those in institutions. This grew out of early cooperative efforts with many volunteer groups in the community to hold book drives, gather books from many sources, and visit patients and inmates in local institutions. It was an outgrowth too, of the knowledge that reading has a positive relationship to morale and recovery and that the library has a responsibility to serve all of the citizens including those in institutions. In 1955 this program was joined with the Library for the Blind and the Judd Fund Services to the Homebound to form the Hospital and Institutions Department, bringing together the total library resources and efforts for the rehabilitation, recreation and education of ill and handicapped persons.

Today fifty-four different institutions in Cleveland are served; twenty-nine of these are hospitals including three state mental institutions. Each has its own individual library established by mutual agreement between the institution administrator and the Cleveland Public Library. The institution furnishes and maintains book rooms, (ranging from a large closet to a well furnished, attractive room) installs shelving and provides equipment. The public library supplies professional supervision, staff and the book collection. Staff are assigned on a part-time basis ranging from one-half day to four days a week, depending on the size of the hospital or institution and its population.

The aim of the public library service is to meet the interests of both patients and employees with reading materials selected to inform, inspire, amuse, comfort or assist them. A regular visiting schedule is followed in each institution with book cart service to the wards and patient areas and hours set aside for employees and ambulatory patients to use the library room. Great effort is made to orient the entire hospital or institution population to the library by the use of displays, flyers, lists of acquisitions, and articles in the house organ or patients' newspaper. "The key to success is a well-informed administrator," said Miss Lucioli. Every effort should be made to talk with him at regular intervals; it is vitally important that he should become library minded through some good "for instance" stories of the use of books by patients and his employees.

Library services for patients vary at different institutions, but include taking referrals from the hospital staff and communicating with them about patients and keeping some record of reading and reactions to books. The librarian works with all divisions of the institution where books can supplement the program. Intensive reader guidance, help with the selection of films, book talks, materials for club meetings and discussion groups, books in large type, books and periodicals dealing with arts, crafts, work training, round out the library's resources. The administrator may appreciate information available through the public library's directories, lists of key people in the community, state law materials, guides to cultural resources and local history.

The library can form a strong bridge to the world outside of the institution. Trips to the main building can be arranged before discharge so that patients may be encouraged to use libraries later. Special education programs such as "Operation Alphabet" and other adult literacy opportunities may be publicized in the institution. A tactful introduction to such programs is the question, "Do you know someone who would like to read better?" Miss Lucioli suggested that some of the new library approaches to "reluctant readers" had implications for the non-readers in institutions, too. Work with those who have influence among these people, strive for greater informality and to make the relationship with the librarian as friendly and natural as possible. As public librarians now seek persons in deprived areas by talking to them in bars, streets and parks, so the institution librarian makes the most of contacts in the lounges, canteens and snack bars.

The Hospital and Institution Department of the Cleveland Public Library has $7000 annually budgeted for new books, plus about $3000 in gift funds. The agencies service all have a basic collection and may call on the main library for special needs.

In addition to work with those in institutions, the Cleveland Public Library provides service to the physically handicapped or aged living at home. These include "talking books", delivery services to shut-ins, daytime cultural groups for the elderly, and parent education programs regarding the handicapped child or preparing the child for a hospital stay. There is also liaison with the local board of education regarding homebound children. Special equipment, reading devices for the severely handicapped: i.e. page turners, ceiling projectors, prism lens glasses are also loaned.

It is interesting that the cost of this special public library department in relation to circulation is comparable to other branch libraries. The main difference is that neighborhood branch libraries are oriented to children who usually take out more books than adults. The institution population served is largely adult, but its readers borrow more books than the general adult patron.

What About Mentally Disturbed People in Public Libraries?

The code of library behavior, whether in the community or institution, should not be a set of rigid rules, but a respect for the rights of others. Usually problems are best dealt with individually. Use of the library is a right, but it implies taking responsibility for one's own conduct. It is known that pleasant experiences in the institution library have encouraged patients after discharge to visit the community library.

Libraries allow anonymity to patrons and yet a chance to be with other people. Thus, ordinary citizens, patients, or ex-patients.

emotionally disturbed people, mental retardates working in the community, and aging persons can all use them comfortably, especially since libraries can provide more than reading: picture books, magazines, recordings, travelogues, discussion groups, or even just a pleasant atmosphere in which to sit quietly.

Community librarians are naturally concerned about how to handle patients or others who might commit "not permissible actions". It was noted that some users of public libraries are mentally disturbed, but are not classified as "mental patients". Most patients from hospitals who visit a library will not differ in behavior from other patrons.

Actually, standards for behavior should be about the same for public libraries and for institution libraries. It is hoped that librarians in the communities may feel more comfortable about handling people with problems since they can receive consultative services from the local mental hospital. Mentally ill and mentally retarded people about to be discharged can be helped by the hospital librarian to understand how to use a public library and how they would be expected to behave.

What if a Patient Wants to Read about His Symptoms?

Authorities vary on policy, but many believe that a patient cannot be harmed by such reading, and actually it would be virtually impossible to censor all reference books, etc., which contain medical references.

In contrast, some psychiatrists may even ask patients to read books or articles which might help them gain insight. It is the librarian's responsibility to discover the hospital's policy in this regard and adjust service accordingly.

Selecting Books for Hospital Libraries

Patrons of hospital libraries are also patrons (potentially) of public libraries and will wish much the same materials.

Guides:

a) The Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries of the American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago) has a pamphlet "Material Selection Policies for Hospital and Institution Libraries" (updated guide to be published in February, 1967). Also publishes many special lists in A.H.I.L. Quarterly which is available to members.

b) The American Libr ry Association also publishes the A.L.A. Booklist. (Chicago, Illinois 60611) $6.00 - A semi-monthly review and guide to new books with special recommendations for small libraries.

c) Publishers Weekly, in "Forecast" reviews new books likely to be very popular. (1180 Avenue of the Americas. New York, N. Y. 10036) $15.00 per year.

d) Virginia Kirkus has a book review service, probably available at system headquarters. (317 W. Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10014) $20.00 per year.

e) Consult the local public library. They have the Standard Catalogs, and may also let the hospital librarian examine new books before these are circulated.

f) Library Journal. "New Books Appraised" section. (1180 Avenue of the Americas. New York, N. Y. 10036) $10.00

Gifts and Weeding the Collection: A Constant "Must

See: "Weeding the Small Library Collection", Small Libraries Project, American Library Association. Small Libraries Pamphlet No. 5

Discussion revealed that public librarians believe in a vigorous weeding process. Readers are more discouraged by seeing shelves of out-of-date unreadable materials than they are by gaps or empty shelves.

Institution librarians were urged not to accept gifts of books they cannot use, and to discard those which are in the collection but obsolete. Consult the local business administrator about the proper procedures for discarding.

Wards for patients with tuberculosis or other contagious diseases should not receive only obsolete books. Modern paperback volumes are not too expensive, and are far more attractive. Current magazines do much for morale; avoid antique collections.

If a volunteer agency wishes to have a book drive, it is best to state needs specifically and request that the agency "weed" before sending the books to the hospital. Otherwise, the librarian must spend days and hours away from patients with only a meager harvest of books.

State hospitals can accept gifts of money or books. Employees may not solicit these but may state needs upon request. Consult the business administrator about the proper way to accept, receipt and acknowledge gifts, especially if this involves money. Be sure to tell the donors that gifts upon acceptance will become the property of the state and will be used to the advantage of whichever patients can best benefit from them. Gifts cannot be restricted in perpetuity to any one group or for one special use.

Large Print Books and Other Reading Aids

Under the new Act, federal funds may become available to buy large print books, tapes and other aids. See the pamphlet: "Reading Aids for the Handicapped", AHIL, American Library Association (in Packet).

Some notations resulting from the discussion:

Jennison Books (Catalogs available from Franklin Watts, Inc., 575 Lexington Ave., New York, New York 10022.)

Reprints in large type for people who read well. A new title about every month; available singly or on subscription.

Harper and Row 49 East 33rd St., New York, New York 10016.

Easy reading in large type; six titles so far.

Ulverscroft Books (Order from W. Thirlby. 1749 Grand Concourse Bronx, New York 10453.)

18 pt. type for "lazy eyes"; popular novels and non-fiction. $4.95 each. English publisher.

Xerox Reader's Digest Order from University Microfilms, Enlarged Editions Service, 313 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

24 pt. type, spiral bound; twenty-four volumes a year for $48.70 Old issues can be torn apart for individual articles.

National Aid for the Visually Handicapped — 3201 Balboa Street, San Francisco, California 94121

18-24 pt. type. Spiral bound books for teenagers and adults; good for slow learners. Some short stories. $2.50 a volume.

American Bible Society - 450 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022

Large print Bibles.

Books in Large Print for Adults and Children

List of books available from the Illinois State Library is printed on pp. 570-576, Illinois Libraries, Vol. 48, No. 7 September, 1966.

Talking Books

"Talking Books" are now available only for blind people, but under the new Federal act their use may be extended to those with other physical handicaps which prevent reading. Public libraries issue the Talking Books. Machines and books are absolutely free. In Illinois, contact Services to the Visually Handicapped, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, in Chicago or the various zone offices.

Listening to Talking Books requires much concentration. Because of this, they are not widely used for aging or disturbed blind people at state hospitals. Moreover, these patients greatly need human contact with the person who will read to them.

Twin Vision Books

Books with braille on one page and ink print version and a picture on the facing page. American Brotherhood for the Blind, Inc., 16048 Vanowen St., Suite 8, Van Nuys, California.

Full Vision Books

With emphasis on religious material. Christian Record Foundation, 4444 S. 52nd St., Lincoln, Nebraska. 68506

Telephone Pioneers

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 189 Broadway, New York, have samples of books with tactile illustrations, especially good for the blind and retarded children.

Foreign Language Materials

Because foreign language books are hard to find, they are not "weeded" like other books. A library should have some classics and some contemporary reading. Where a hospital has only a few patients reading a certain language, inter-library loans or donations or loans by citizens in the community may be the answer.

Newspapers in foreign languages are available in most cities. The Saturday Review almost always contains want ads for foreign language books and magazines.

Readers' Digest, Time and Newsweek are published in foreign languages.

Quinto Lingo is an interesting magazine of light reading published in five languages. (Rodale Publications, New York.)

List of Materials for Slow Learners and for the Functionally Illiterate

Those reading below fifth grade level are defined as functionally illiterate.

Child Services Division, American Library Association, Top of the News has a list of "Easy Books for Slow Learners".

Cleveland Public Library List - A revised edition will be available upon request after October 1.

Laubach Newspapers, Laubach Literacy Inc., 131 Syracuse, New York - News for You, a newspaper in two editions, "A" for the slowest readers. (third and fourth grade level); "B" for better readers. Forty-five issues a year cost $1.80 a subscription for six or more.

"Books for Adults Beginning to Read" - The American Library Association List (1965) and Supplement (1966) were in the packet distributed to participants.

"The Library and Adult Literacy" - in packet

"Techniques for Teachers of Adults" - in packet

Functional Reading Wordlist for Adults - From Adult Education Association, 1225 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Two copies for $1.00. The list is in three levels and useful to judge the vocabulary levels of books and magazines.

Miscellaneous Ideas and Resources for Staff

National Society for Crippled Children and Adults
2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612

They publish bibliographies of books and articles containing information on rehabilitation of all kinds of handicaps, mental as well as physical.

Their journal, "Rehabilitation Literature"-$4.50 a year, monthly with articles, reviews, etc., is excellent.

Queensborough Public Library program of adult education for illiterate parents, starting with a story hour for children and working through parents' interest in home repair, housekeeping, marital relations, child care. See "Manual on Parents' Program" from Queensborough Public Library, 98 Merrick Boulevard, Jamaica, New York, 11432.

Nassau Library System, Hempstead, New York - Their book lists for young people also provide ideas for bulletin boards: "Courage", "Never Ask a Daisy", etc.

Essentials for Patients' Libraries, published by United Hospital Fund, 3 East 54th Street, New York 10022, $2.50. Written for use by Hospital Volunteers, but useful for all, especially chapters on procedures, acquisitions, classification, and cataloging.

Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois 62706. The Documents Unit should have copies of your institution newspaper or newsletter. Microfilms are being made of all received to be part of the public record. They should also receive annual reports, but not internal memoranda.

Films

"Step a Little Higher" - (helping the functional illiterate) from Cleveland Public Library.

"The Art of Reading Guidance" - Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wisconsin.

"Remotivation Techniques" - Smith, Kline & French. Remotivation Project, Box 7929, Philadelphia, Pa. This film shows a technique whereby psychiatric aides remotivate chronic mentally ill patients through stimulation by means of poetry, current events, objects of interest, etc. Community librarians viewing this may see the difference between reader guidance and treatment of mental illness.

"The Winged Bequest"-Library services to hospitalized and homebound. Available from the Library of the American Library Association. Borrowing library pays postage and insurance.

How Can I Evaluate My Library Services for Patients?

The prime difference between public and institution libraries is the great concern, in mental hospitals especially, on reaching the individual, with less stress on quality of books. Materials are seen as a tool for helping the patient rather than the prime reason for the library's existence.

Miss Lucioli suggested these questions to ask, understanding the dangers of quantitave evaluations:

1. What per cent of the hospital population uses the library?

2. How do they use it? Possible ways include:
   daily visits to read the newspaper
   reading maps
   relaxing
   specific therapeutic programs
   patients having industrial assignments in the library
   borrowing books
   looking at pictures, "True-Views", etc.
   attending group discussions, travelogs
   looking at exhibits
   services to wards and cottages through book carts; personal contacts; ward libraries

3. Is the library used by only the same small group of patrons? How are new patients oriented to the library?

4. Does the patient really read the books he checks out, or just "possess" them? This illustrates the danger of using numbers as a major index for evaluation.

5. Do all the patients know where the library is? Do most know the librarian?

6. How much does the library help other programs?

7. Are patients referred to the library by doctors or others?

8. What reading material can be found on wards; at bedsides?

9. Are there reading aids for the visually handicapped?

10. Does the librarian have a list of books ready in case funds become available - complete with title, author, publisher, year, list price? Are priorities indicated?

11. What publicity has the library? Possibilities are:
    regular articles in the hospital paper
    list of new books
    hours of opening
    schedule of ward visits
    special events and exhibits
    annual "traditional" library event involving the whole hospital - like Book Week

12. How are patients employed in the library? Some possible ways:
    deliveries of books and magazines
    sorting and opening second class mail, magazines
    book carts
    typing
    writing book reviews
    shelving books
    at circulation desks
    filing
    clipping articles in newspapers or magazines
    assist with groups
    arrange exhibits
    janitorial

13. What is the quality and quantity of material available? While this is <u>not</u> the <u>least</u> important yardstick by which to judge the patients' library, it must be interpreted within the concepts that have been discussed rather than exclusively related to public library standards.

REPORTS FROM DISCUSSION GROUPS

In bringing together the hospital and public librarians, it was felt that they meet by zones and discuss practical application of the workshop in relation to local programs. Following are reports from these groups. Because at the last moment, public librarians invited from three zones were unable to come, zones were grouped together so that there would be at least one public librarian for each discussion group.

Peoria-Rockford Zones

Peoria Zone

Public Librarian	No one present
Zeller Zone Center	Mr. Tony Chatwood
East Moline State Hospital	Mrs. Virginia Hirst
Galesburg State Research Hospital	Mrs. Hope McKelvey
Peoria State Hospital	Mrs. Georgia Camper
	Mrs. LaVerne Hootman

Rockford Zone

Rockford Public Library and Northern Illinois Library System	Mr. Julius R. Chitwood
Dixon State School	Mr. William Russell
H. Douglas Singer Zone Center	No one present

The first session of this group discussion was spent evaluating the services exchanged between the institutional and community libraries in the two zones.

It was discovered that there was more use of services between the two types of libraries than was realized. Some of the public library services being used by the institutional libraries are the inter-library loan, film loan and talking book service. Technical advice by professional people in the public library system is being sought by the institutional librarian, and copies of hospital library reports are being sent to the directors of the public libraries in the community. Librarians are making trips to the community library with small groups of patients to bring them in contact with life outside the hospital and acquaint them with the community libraries. Public librarians are being invited to visit the area institutional libraries and evaluate their collections.

The Peoria Public Library will manage and operate the library in the new Zeller Clinic in Peoria. This affiliation with the clinic is bound to stimulate the interest of public library personnel in mental health, psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric hospital libraries.

The following suggestions were made for further stimulating a joint effort by these two types of libraries:

1. Organize the institutional libraries to meet the current standards set by the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries.

2. Participation by the institutional librarian in the public library book review and selection meetings.

3. Membership of the institutional librarian in a local library association.

4. Book buying by the hospital librarian through the local public library. This would help establish better relations, mutual interest and perhaps save money for the institutional library.

5. Make it possible for more patients to visit the community library.

6. By mutual agreement between the two libraries, increase use of the inter-library loan and other services offered by the public library.

7. Encourage the institutional librarian to seem more public library technical assistance.

8. Participation by the psychiatric hospital librarian in the public library meetings, with a give and take exchange of ideas.

9. Mental Health programs sponsored by the institutional libraries for the public library staffs featuring speakers educated in the field of mental health. These programs would be geared to help the public library cope with the psychiatric patient who has returned to the community and to the public library. A program such as this could help the public librarian better understand mental hospital patients who are brought to the public library to visit, and to be better equipped to handle any emotionally disturbed person who might appear on the public library scene.

It was felt by the group that a joint effort of this kind would certainly stimulate mutual interest, increase services and better relations between the institutional library and the community library.

Mrs. Georgia E. Camper, Librarian
Peoria State Hospital

East St. Louis and Carbondale Zones

East St. Louis Zone

Lewis & Clark Library System, Edwardsville, Illinois	Mrs. Mary Howe
Alton State Hospital	Mrs. Mildred Fisher
Warren G. Murray Children's Center	Mr. Jan Fouke

Carbondale Zone

Public Librarian	No one present
Anna State Hospital	Mr. Marion Mitchell
A. L. Bowen Children's Center	Mrs. Marjorie Underwood
	Mrs. Sharon Behnke
Illinois Security Hospital	Miss Linda McCormick

Our first topic for discussion was: What are the goals of patients' libraries?

These seem to be manifold. First, we try to meet the day-to-day reading needs of our patients. These needs vary from light recreational reading to general interest informational reading and on to a serious seeking after information of a specific nature. As we work with the instructional centers, we find that we must be prepared to not only supply the same type of information that an elementary or junior high school library must provide, but we must also be prepared to supply material similar to that which can be supplied in a senior high school library.

We work with the various interest groups which are conducted in the activity therapy department. In short, we are called upon to meet the recreational, informational, general interest, reference, and classroom needs of our patients.

We must try to do much the same for the hospital employees. Many of the employees are taking classes on all levels. Some are striving to complete their GED requirements. Others are working on degrees at both graduate and under graduate levels. Several are in job training programs. Consequently, we have a wide range of materials to provide to meet their needs. Finally, many of our employees look to us to supply a good part of their recreational reading materials. This, we try to do.

We try to meet this wide variety of needs and interests in many ways. For example, we acquire books which can be used by a wide range of people, specifically books that are well illustrated and have good texts. We have found that the various Life magazine series answer these requirements admirably.

In the past, we have made frequent use of the services extended by the state and regional libraries. At Anna State Hospital, for example, every two months, we get a fresh supply of books (about 150) from the Bookmobile.

We are also beginning to use records, slides, viewmasters, and other audio-visual aids.

One of the chief problems which we have had in the past is that of communications. Communications not only between institutional libraries within the zones and across zone lines, but more significantly between institutional libraries and public libraries.

On the first count, this problem is not especially difficult to resolve. The mechanics are already established for inter- and intra-zonal communications. Now that an awareness that the situation exists has been reached, all that we have to do is to move into this area and make use of it.

However, communicating with the public libraries in the home towns of our patients is another matter which involves certain legal problems. It would be very nice and convenient if, when a patient was up for discharge, we could write a letter to the public library in his home community and say, in effect: "Mr. A. is to be discharged from _____State Hospital on Monday. While here he has become a good patron of our hospital library. He has the following reading interests: 1, 2, 3, etc. Won't you contact him and invite him to make use of your library and help him make the adjustment back to public life?"

But this we cannot do. We can, on the other hand, give the patient a letter to this effect, which he could use as an introduction to the home town librarian if he so desired.

Another area which we feel can be improved is in the use of resources. In the past, a few of us have made use of the regional branches of the State Library. In the future, we hope to be served by the new public library systems.

Heretofore, we in Southern Illinois have made no use of local public libraries. Here then, obviously, is a whole new field which has not been touched. This can be a tricky and time-consuming business but it is quite likely that the rewards would make it worthwhile.

And finally, we need to capitalize on the one most obvious source for more materials: other institutional libraries.

We in Zone 8 are already making plans to further our cause between three of the institutional libraries down here. In the near future, the librarians of Bowen's Children's Center, Anna State Hospital, and Illinois Security Hospital at Menard are planning to meet and attempt to carry on in our area the work begun at Manteno.

Mr. M. W. Mitchell, Librarian
Anna State Hospital

Chicago South Zone and Illinois State Psychiatric Institute

Chicago South Zone

Park Forest Public Library	Miss Leona Ringering
Manteno State Hospital	Mrs. Ina Carter
	Mrs. Sally Squires
Tinley Park State Hospital	Mrs. Marion Jaedtke
Illinois State Psychiatric Institute	Miss Helen Bartz

Our group decided the most important thing to do was to establish some definite means of communication and take some concrete action toward cooperation. As a result, the following was decided on:

1. Miss Ringering invited the rest of the group to attend the monthly meeting of the South Suburban Library Association on September 14, 1966, at the Calumet City Public Library.

2. Miss Ringering also offered to let the institutional librarians use any book selection materials she has available.

3. The institutional librarians present arranged to loan books between the institution libraries.

4. Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Squires offered to arrange for loan of exhibits of paintings, ceramics, small craft projects, etc., from the hospital to the community libraries.

5. The group decided to discuss the possibility of referrals of patients to community libraries at the meeting of the South Suburban Library Association.

6. Miss Ringering is going to investigate the possibilities of an exchange Great Books Discussion Program with the Great Books group in Park Forest.

Chicago North Zone

Chicago North Zone

Gail Borden Public Library, Elgin — Mrs. Edna Holland
Elgin State Hospital — Mrs. Edna Serres
Mental Health Center — Mrs. Julie Pigford
Charles F. Read Zone Center — Miss Anne Lovejoy
Chicago State Hospital — (Represented by Mental Health Center)

Our discussion was mostly concerned with helping the patient to adjust to community living. Since two of the hospitals in our group were day care centers and one was a residential hospital, we felt that the area of community adjustment would be the most common to all of us.

It was our feeling that the public library is one of the first community agencies to which the patient might be expected to return when he re-enters community life. In fact, we feel that this adjustment could profitably be made in the community in which the hospital is located, and not be put off until the patient returns home. While we are in agreement that the hospital library should be a good one and should provide for the reading needs of the patients, we also feel there is a value in having the patient use the public library in the community because this is an agency where many people from the community will be found and where the patient will necessarily have to relate and adjust to people in the outside world.

However, the staff of the public library needs to understand the mechanics and theories of bibliotherapy, and also needs to realize and to understand how the hospital attempts to help patients adjust to community living. If the public library staff can be knowledgeable in this field, they can help to a greater degree in the adjustment of patients as they will know better how to handle them, how to talk with them, how to help them find the things they need, and the things that will do the most for them.

In this line in Elgin I propose to try, in the near future, to arrange with Dr. Klein at the Elgin State Hospital for a staff meeting at the state hospital or at the library, so that someone from the hospital can talk to the public library staff about the things mentioned above. It will also provide an opportunity for the staff to ask questions and, perhaps, even to offer suggestions as to things that could be done, or methods that could be used. It will be interesting to see how this works out, and whether or not there is value in it.

One of the concerns of public librarians often seems to be that the books which are loaned to hospital patients will be lost, or that the patients will leave the hospital and return to their homes without having returned the books. I do not know until we have had more experience in this line, whether or not this is a

problem of enough magnitude to require much consideration. But if there are many books lost, or if there is a substantial amount of money involved in books that are borrowed and not returned, it is our suggestion that perhaps some fund could be set up from the State Department of Mental Health to pay for this kind of thing. We do not feel that the doctors in charge of the various units should need to be financially responsible for the books that the patients lose, nor do we feel that the patients have enough money to cover loss of this kind, especially since we understand that facilities for keeping their belongings away from others at hospitals are not too good.

Another suggestion is that we have another meeting of this kind, perhaps in another year, but with more public libraries involved. Public libraries are autonomous units each having its own rules and regulations. It is well for one librarian to say what he or she will do, and what responsibilities his library will assume toward the hospital in its community, but that librarian cannot speak for other libraries where hospitals are located.

It was also the feeling that most public librarians should understand the program of the hospital, how they can help and of what value they may be. A conference attended by teams of people from the hospital library and from the public library in each place where a mental hospital is located, would be of great value to both groups.

Mrs. Edna Holland, Librarian
Gail Borden Public Library
50 North Spring Street
Elgin, Illinois

Champaign-Decatur and Springfield Zones

Champaign-Decatur Zone

Rolling Prairies Library System, Decatur	Miss Elizabeth Edwards
Adolf Meyer Zone Center	Mr. Paul Amos
Kankakee State Hospital	Mr. Arthur Hasbargen

Springfield Zone

Public Librarian	No one present
MacFarland Zone Center	Mr. Donald Randolph
Jacksonville State Hospital	Mrs. Jane Stewart
	Mrs. Lois Killam
Lincoln State School	Miss Geraldine Wall

The group felt that there should be an increase in communication and exchange of ideas between the community and the institutional libraries.

An Adequate system for exchange between hospitals and public libraries can be worked out.

The institutions should be encouraged to introduce released patients to the public library. If a card of introduction could be given the released patient who, in turn, could present this to the public librarian, the transition for the patient might be easier.

Public librarians could invite institutional librarians to look over the new books at the public library and to use their book selection tools.

An opinion that patient's library service is not needed at the Zone Centers was expressed. The majority of the group felt that facilities for patients who have time to read is important -- IT IS ESSENTIAL TO HAVE A PATIENTS' LIBRARY IN THE ZONE CENTERS.

It is normal to have a library in a school or community; the institutions want to teach patients what is normal. Institutions are afraid of the loss of books but this fear should not be an inhibiting factor.

There could be some mobile system of loaning books between hospital and public library. It was suggested that the state underwrite public libraries for the loss of books by patients. Each institution needs a core collection for general information -- World Almanac, dictionary, atlas, encyclopedia, etc.

It is recommended that a regular system of forms for loaning books to institutions and for the introduction of readers be worked out so that the librarians will follow through on these recommendations without difficulty. It is hoped that there will be a chance to get together in about five months to evaluate the results of this conference.

Miss Elizabeth Edwards
Rolling Prairie Libraries
345 West Eldorado Street
Decatur, Illinois 62522

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

1:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Orientation to the Institute Mr. Clark and Miss MacDonald
1:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.	"The Role of the Librarian in Mental Health Treatment and Rehabilitation" Dr. Robert Lipgar
2:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.	"The Many Roles of the Librarian Who Serves Patients" Miss Lucioli
2:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Coffee break, by zones
3:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.	"The Hospital Library, Public Library And the Community" Miss Lucioli
3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Zonal groups discuss: - How to Improve Library Services Related to Mental Health in Communities and Institutions
5:00 p.m.	Supper
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Questions and Answer Period: - Problems Confronting Institution Librarians Miss Lucioli and Coordinating Committee.

Thursday, September 1, 1966

8:30 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.	"Reader Services, New Resources, and Yardsticks for Evaluating Your Library" Miss Lucioli
10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Break
10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Discussion groups continue
12:00 n - 12:30 p.m.	Luncheon
12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	"The Library Services and Construction Act" Miss MacDonald
1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Planning for the Future The entire group, with Mr. Clark, Miss MacDonald and Miss Lucioli

PARTICIPANTS (listed by Zones)

Rockford Zone

Public Librarian:	Mr. Jack Chitwood - President, Illinois Library Association Director, Rockford Public Library Rockford, Illinois
Dixon State School	Mr. William Russell, Activity Therapy Generalist

Chicago North Zone

Public Librarian	Mrs. Edna Holland, Librarian Gail Borden Public Library 50 North Spring Street Elgin, Illinois
Chicago State Hospital	(Represented by Mental Health Center)
Elgin State Hospital	Mrs. Edna Serres, Patients' Library
Mental Health Center	Mrs. Julie Pigford, Clerical
Read Zone Center	Miss Anne Lovejoy, Activity Therapy Generalist

Medical Center Complex

Illinois State Psychiatric Inst.	Miss Helen Bartz, Activity Therapy Generalist

Chicago South Zone

Public Librarian:	Miss Leona Ringering, Librarian Park Forest Public Library 400 Lakewood Boulevard Park Forest, Illinois
Manteno State Hospital	Mrs. Ina Carter, Patients' Library Mrs. Sally Squires, Patients' Library
Tinley Park State Hospital	Mrs. Marion Jaedtke, Patients' Library

Champaign-Decatur Zone

Public Librarian:	Miss Elizabeth Edwards, Director Rolling Prairie Library System 345 West Eldorado Street Decatur, Illinois
Adolf Meyer Zone Center	Mr. Paul Amos, Medical Library
Kankakee State Hospital	Mr. Arthur Hasbargen, Special Education

Peoria Zone

Public Librarian:	None
Zeller Zone Center	Mr. Tony Chatwood, Mental Health Educator
East Moline State Hospital	Mrs. Virginia Hirst, Patients'Library
Galesburg State Hospital	Mrs. Hope McKelvey, Patients'Library
Peoria State Hospital	Mrs. Georgia Camper, Patients'Library
	Mrs. LaVerne Hootman, Patients' Library

Springfield Zone

Public Librarian	None
MacFarland Zone Center	Mr. Donald Randolph, Mental Health Educator
Jacksonville State Hospital	Mrs. Jane Stewart, Patients'Library
	Mrs. Lois Killam, Patients'Library
Lincoln State School	Miss Geraldine Wall, Library

East St. Louis Zone

Public Librarian	Mrs. Mary Howe Lewis & Clark Library System Box 368 - Wagner Electric Building Edwardsville, Illinois
Alton State Hospital	Mrs. Mildred Fisher, Patients'Library
W.G.Murray Children's Center	Mr. Jan Fouke, Special Education

Carbondale Zone

Public Librarian	None
Anna State Hospital	Mr. Marion Mitchell, Library
A.L.Bowen Children's Center	Miss Sharon Behnke, Medical Records
	Miss Marjorie Underwood, Activity Therapy Generalist
Illinois Security Hospital	Miss Linda McCormick, Clerical

General Office

Illinois State Library	Miss Mary MacDonald
Department of Mental Health Activity Therapy Services	Mr. Thomas J. Clark Miss Lucy F. Fairbank Miss Betty Nelson Miss Alice Leffingwell

Resource Consultant

Miss Clara Lucioli
Hospital and Institutions Dept.
Cleveland Public Library
Cleveland, Ohio

LIST OF MATERIALS IN PACKET GIVEN TO PARTICIPANTS

(Write to Miss Mary MacDonald, Chief, Research and Reference Section, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois 62706, if you did not receive these for your institution.)

From American Library Association: (50 E. Huron St., Chicago, Illinois 60611)

Weeding the Small Library Collection	Supplement A to Small Libraries Project - Pamphlet #5
Reading Aids for the Handicapped	Revised June, 1966 by AHIL Special Committee on Reading Aids for the Handicapped, Marjorie M. Mullen, Chairman
Books for Adults Beginning to Read	Supplement to 1965 List (July, 1966)
The Library and Adult Illiteracy	Reprinted by permission from the September, 1965, issue of the Wilson Library Bulletin
Glossary of Library Terms	
ALA Bulletin	October, 1964 (entire issue)
Adult Books of 1965 Significant for Young People	Reprinted from April, 1966 Top of the News
Paper Backs for a Home Library	

Miscellaneous

Books for Adults Beginning to Read	Reprinted by permission from the September, 1965, issue of the Wilson Library Bulletin
You and Your Librarian	Techniques for Teachers of Adults Vol. VI, No. 7, April 1966 National Assn. for Public School Ed. 1201 Sixteenth Street N. W. Washington, D. C. 20036
United Hospital Fund Publications	United Hospital Fund of New York 3 East 54th Street New York, New York 10022
Sources of Supply and Information for Library Equipment and Materials	United Hospital Fund of New York 3 East 54th Street New York, New York 10022

Miscellaneous Materials continued

Keith Jennison Books	Published by Franklin Watts, Inc. A Division of Grolier, Inc. 575 Lexington Avenue New York, New York 10022
Objectives and Standards for Patients' Libraries	Reprinted from Medical Library Association Bulletin. u.40, No. 4., October 1952
Public Law 89-511 Library Services and Construction Act, as amended 1966	